Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) from 2015-2023: A Bibliometric Analysis

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This research utilizes a bibliometric analysis of the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) from 2015 to 2023 to assess its annual growth, author productivity, regional contributions, and overall impact. A bibliometric study analyzes numerous aspects of scholarly work, authorship patterns, prominent states of India. The study seeks to evaluate the statistical progression of the journal over this period by assessing 300 research papers. The data was sourced from the JILA website (https://www.ilaindia.net/jila/index.php/jila) and examined throughout four volumes, each comprising a distinct quantity of publications. The data, displayed in a spreadsheet, have been classified and examined from multiple viewpoints to offer a thorough statistical summary. This study provides significant insights into the trends and patterns within JILA, emphasizing its contributions to library science.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis; Indian Library Association; Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA); Indian Library Science Journal.

1. Introduction

The Journal of India Library Association the distinction of being the oldest and most value peer-reviewed journal in the field of library and information science scholarly publication covering research studies, review papers, research papers, research articles, and current developments in this field. The library is a place where daily challenges and development are a part of the historic past to the current modern era of the world. There are many changes for preserving the data that were covered by the library professionals. In 1933 the Indian Library Association (ILA) was formed at the first all-India library conference held at Calcutta. It has made it work for the library and their professionals to promote it at all levels. Furthermore, the association brings the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) a platform for publishing the words or articles from library and information science in 1965. It is one of the leading journals of library and information science. The Journal of Indian Library Association is a quarterly journal that published articles in library and information science till its origin. It is published four times a year with different volumes. It covers the current topic trending in the library science field and brings fresh insights, research findings, and critical discussions. JILA

is a UGC care-approved journal, which is a peer-reviewed journal from 2019, and still it was counted in it. It covers high-quality research articles that contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field of library science. JILA is a journal that takes "NO PUBLICATION FEE" for publishing good research articles.

The Editor-in-Chief of the journal has been filled by several distinguish individual over the years. Dr. A. L Moorthy held the position in 2015, followed by Dr. Pradeep Rai in 2015. K. S Raghavan hold the position in 2016 followed by M. P Satija in 2016, from 2017-2018. Prof. Shabahat Husain followed the position, 2019 to mid-2020 Prof. B.D Kumbar, followed by S. M Dhawan and B.M Gupta in 2020, which covered by Prof. B. D. Kumbar till 2022 and Dr. Mohan R. Kherde serves the current Editor in Chief in Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA). In addition, editorial board have total 12 members for the support.

Objective of the Study

The study concludes the undertaken objective of analyzing the following steps-

- To Find out year wise growth of publication in JILA.

- To Find out authorship pattern in JILA.

- To investigate the geographical pattern of authors contributed in JILA.

- To study the length and states of articles.

- To Find out year wise growth of citation.

Bibliometric Analysis

A bibliometric analysis demonstrates the evolutionary changes in nine years of publications in the Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA). Methods for bibliometric analysis grounded in performance metrics and scientific mapping. Performance analysis is to assess the variations in organizations such as nations, academic institutions, and authors. Scientific mapping relies on alterations in components or any dynamic changes that influence structural modifications.

2. Literature Review

The Journal of Indian Library Association (JILA) literature study shows that bibliometric analysis of the journal is a prominent area of research interest. If we take Alan Pritchard's 1969 definition of bibliometrics at face value, it's the study of literature that makes use of mathematical and statistical tools to quantify publication patterns and attributes (Garg & Bebi, 2021). This method sheds light on patterns of research, authorship, and the impact of academic papers in particular fields (Pandey & Awasthi, 2021) (Mondal & Saha, 2015).

Multiple studies have investigated the bibliometric characteristics of JILA, highlighting its position as a prominent journal in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS) in India (Mondal & Saha, 2015). Examining trends in journal authorship and collaboration is a common plot in these investigations. There has been an upward trend in the number of articles in JILA that have two authors working together, according to the research (Kumar, 2021). The average degree of collaboration, a metric reflecting the extent of co-authorship, was found to

be 0.65, indicating a considerable level of collaboration among researchers contributing to the journal (Pandey & Awasthi, 2021).

Another key area of research has been the subject distribution of articles published in JILA. Studies have shown a preference for topics such as 'users study', 'library automation and ICT application', and 'digital library', reflecting the evolving landscape and the increasing integration of technology in libraries (Mondal & Saha, 2015) (Kumar, 2021). These findings emphasize the journal's role in disseminating knowledge and facilitating scholarly communication on contemporary issues relevant to the Library science professionals profession.

Further insights into the journal's impact and influence have been derived from citation analysis studies. By examining the citations received by articles published in JILA, researchers have been able to identify core journals in the LIS discipline, understand the most frequently cited sources of information, and estimate the half-life of LIS literature (Mondal, 2013). This information is invaluable for academic libraries in building their collections and for researchers seeking to consult influential publications in their field.

Not only have bibliometric studies of JILA investigated authorship patterns and subject distribution, but they have also investigated the geographical distribution of writers, the length of articles, and the sorts of documents that have been written about. This all-encompassing method of study has resulted in a more nuanced comprehension of the qualities of the journal as well as its contribution to the field of library and information science (Mondal & Saha, 2015) (Umesha, 2023).

The significance of bibliometric analysis of JILA extends beyond merely quantifying its publication patterns. These studies provide valuable insights for editors and publishers in understanding the journal's strengths and areas for improvement. They can inform decisions related to editorial policies, content focus, and strategies for enhancing the journal's visibility and impact within the LIS community (Mondal & Saha, 2015). Moreover, the findings of bibliometric analyses of JILA serve as a valuable resource for librarians, researchers, and educators in staying abreast of current trends, identifying influential publications, and shaping future research directions in the field of LIS (Garg & Bebi, 2021).

The continued interest in bibliometric analysis of JILA underscores its value as a research tool and its importance for advancing the understanding and development of LIS practices in India and beyond.

3. Data Interpretation and Analysis

Table 1 illustrates the annual publication trend of research articles in JILA from 2015 to 2023 across four volumes (I, II, III, and IV). A cumulative count of 300 papers has been published over a period of 9 years. Following a comprehensive examination, all bibliographic details have been meticulously documented and presented in a tabular format. The recorded data has been examined, leading to the formulation of a conclusion that has been observed. All bibliographic details, including volumes, issues, authors, contributions, title, year of publication, pagination, and additional relevant information, were systematically recorded to facilitate a bibliometric analysis, as outlined below. JILA has documented a progressive rise

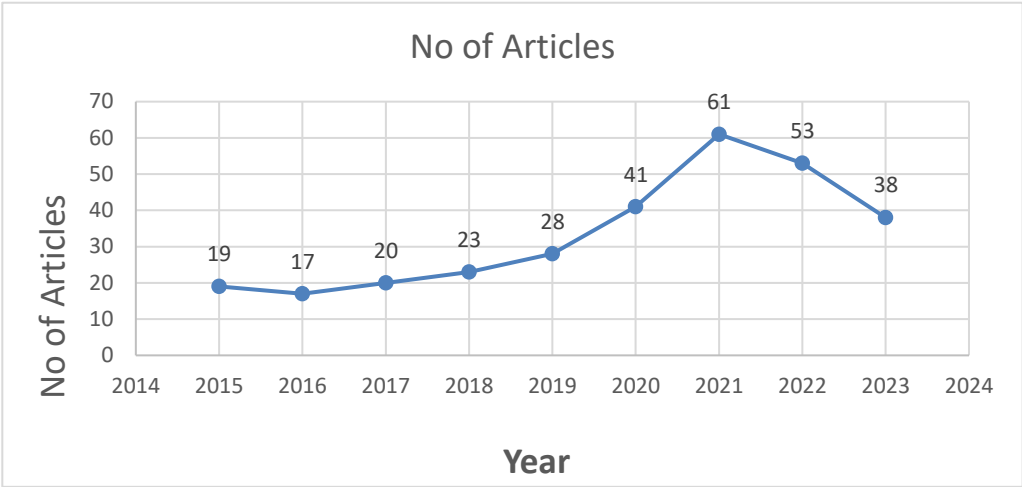in the number of journals published from 2015 to 2023.

Figure 1 - Yearly Growth in JILA Article publication

Source: authors created

Figure 1 illustrates the annual studies based on the total number of published publications. In 2021, 61 articles were published, representing the highest ratio at 20.33% over nine years of publication. The minimum number of contributions in 2015 with a publication rate of 6.33%.

Table 1: Year wise growth of Publications

Year	Volumes	Issue				No of Articles	Cum.	%
		1	2	3	4			
2015	51	4	5	4	6	19	19	6.33
2016	52	7		5	5	17	36	5.67
2017	53	6	9		5	20	56	6.67
2018	54	6	5	6	6	23	79	7.67
2019	55	6	6	8	8	28	107	9.33
2020	56	9	8	11	13	41	148	13.67
2021	57	13	16	15	17	61	209	20.33
2022	58	18	10	15	10	53	262	17.67
2023	59	12	11	8	7	38	300	12.67
Total						300		100

 The contribution of each volume's authors is represented in Table 2. 581 authors and 300 articles have contributed. With 125 authors in 2021, the majority of authors' contributions cover 21.51% of the journal.

Table-2 Author's Contribution

Year	No of Articles	Cum.	No of Authors	Percentage
2015	19		26	4.48
2016	17	36	27	4.65
2017	20	56	33	5.68
2018	23	79	36	6.20
2019	28	107	50	8.61
2020	41	148	93	16.01
2021	61	209	125	21.51
2022	53	262	109	18.76
2023	38	300	82	14.11
	300		581	100.00

Year wise growth of authors contribution
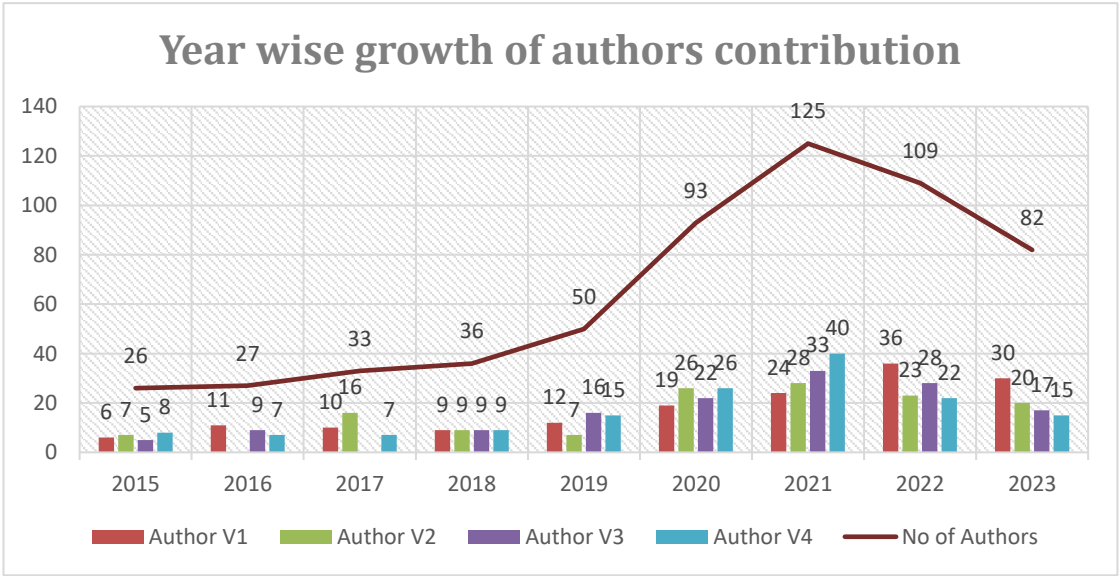
The authors' interest in the journal is demonstrated by the annual increase in their involvement. The figure displays the total number of authors included by every volume, arranged by publication. Each publication has four volumes, and the figure shows the number of writers covered.

Table-3 Different Authors Division

Year	No of Articles	No of Authors	Single	Double	Three	Four	Five+
2015	19	26	13	6	0	0	0
2016	17	27	8	9	0	0	0
2017	20	33	7	11	1	1	0
2018	23	36	11	11	1	0	0
2019	28	50	12	14	1	1	0

2020	41	93	6	23	7	5	0
2021	61	125	14	32	14	0	1
2022	53	109	9	35	7	1	1
2023	38	82	7	21	7	3	0
Total	300	581	87	162	38	11	2
Percentage			29.00%	54.00%	12.67%	3.67%	0.67%

The year-wise authorship pattern in the journal, comprising 300 articles, is presented in Table 3, which illustrates the volume-wise authorship pattern with a total of 581 contributors. Of the total, 54% were authored by two individuals, totalling 162, while 87 were authored by a single individual, representing 29% of the journal. The chart indicates that three authors contributed to 38 articles, accounting for 12.67% of the journal. Four authors contributed to 11 articles, representing 3.67% of the journal, while the least contribution came from more than five authors, who contributed to only 2 articles. The highest number of writers involved in dual authorship demonstrates the collaborative effort required for a study, necessitating contributions from several authors for both the research and its reporting.

Table-4 Ranking of Authors

S. No	Authors Name	Number of Articles	Rank
1	Dr. Gururaj S. Hadagali	13	1
2	Dr. P. G. Tadasad	9	2
3	Dr. B. D. Kumbar	7	3
4	Dr. Manoj Kumar Verma	7	3
5	Dr. Ashu Shokeen	5	4
6	Dr. Shailendra Kumar	5	4
7	Dr. B.M. Gupta	4	5
8	Dr. S.M.Dhawan	4	5
9	Mr. Dhiman Mondal	4	5
10	Mr. Iranna M. Shettar	4	5
11	Dr. A. Naseer	3	6
12	Dr. C. Krishnamurthy	3	6
13	Dr. Deepthi	3	6
14	Dr. M Masoom Raza	3	6
15	Dr. Milind B. Anasane	3	6

The top 15 authors who have contributed most of the Articles in the Journal of Indian Library Association shown in Table 4. We can see the ranking of authors who submitted one or more research articles in various issues of JILA throughout the study period. This study covers the numbers of authors who participated in JILA publication top by Dr. Gururaj S. Hadagali with 13 different Articles written by them from 581 articles which shows the best work for represents. In second number Dr. P. G. Tadasad published 9 articles in JILA.

Table-5 Designation of Participants

S. No	Designation	No of Authors Participated	Cumulative	Percentage %
1	Librarian	107	--	18.51
2	Research Scholar	104	211	17.99
3	Library Professionals	87	298	15.05
4	Professor	70	368	12.11
5	Assistant Professor	52	420	9.00
6	Not Defined	39	459	6.75
7	Associate Professor	32	491	5.54
8	Assistant Librarian	31	522	5.36
9	Library Assistant	16	538	2.77
10	Deputy Librarian	15	553	2.60
11	Chief Scientist	4	557	0.69
12	Information Officer	3	560	0.52
13	President ILA	3	563	0.52
14	Technical Officer	3	566	0.52
15	Director	2	568	0.35
16	Guest Faculty	2	570	0.35
17	Lecturer	2	572	0.35
18	Manager	2	574	0.35
19	Data Entry Operator	1	575	0.17
20	Documentation specialist	1	576	0.17
21	Principal	1	577	0.17
22	Vice-Chancellor	1	578	0.17
		578		100.00

According to Table 5, the number of participants from various designations was categorized. Of them, 107 librarians made up 18.51% of the JILA contribution. The contribution from other roles outside of library science is demonstrated by Research Scholar 104, which comes next with 17.99% coverage. 39 authors who cover data with varying designations have not specified their designation.

Table-6 State-Wise distribution of Authors

S. No	State Name	Number of Members	Percentage
1	Karnataka	111	19.10
2	Uttar Pradesh	64	11.02
3	Delhi	59	10.15
4	West Bengal	50	8.61
5	Maharashtra	48	8.26

6	Tamil Nadu	36	6.20
7	Mizoram	26	4.48
8	Haryana	24	4.13
9	Jammu & Kashmir	23	3.96
10	Chandigarh	17	2.93
11	Punjab	16	2.75
12	Madhya Pradesh	15	2.58
13	Assam	11	1.89
14	Gujarat	9	1.55
15	Kerala	9	1.55
16	Telangana	7	1.20
17	Chhattisgarh	6	1.03
18	Rajasthan	6	1.03
19	Mumbai	5	0.86
20	Odisha	5	0.86

Table.6 reveals the top 20 state wise distribution of authors contribution. The geographical distribution of articles is decided on basis upon the address of author's affiliation given in the article. 581 authors from 32 States & Union Territories have participated in it. Where Karnataka & Uttar Pradesh obtained top two positions, in which the Karnataka covers 19.10% and Uttar Pradesh covers 11.02% of the contribution. The two of the authors are not defined the details of their geographical contribution in papers.

Table-7 Length of Articles according to Number of Pages

Year	Volume No.	(1-5) pages	(6-10) pages	(11-15) pages	(16-20) pages	Total
2015	51	1	18	0	0	19
2016	52	3	11	3	0	17
2017	53	4	9	7	0	20
2018	54	4	13	4	2	23
2019	55	1	20	7	0	28
2020	56	0	18	22	1	41
2021	57	0	12	44	5	61
2022	58	0	9	33	11	53
2023	59	0	7	24	7	38
	Total	13	117	144	26	300
	Percentage	4.33	39.00	48.00	8.67	100

Table 7 displays the average length of the articles submitted to JILA between 2015 and 2023. The majority of the papers, comprising 144 papers (48.00%), fall within the 11-15 page range. We also conducted additional research in the 6-10 page range, covering 117 papers totalling

41.76% in length. Of these, 26 papers fall within the 16-20 page range, accounting for 8.67%, and 13 papers fall within the 1-5 page range.

Table-8 Citation Count

Year	No of Articles	Volumes	Volume Citation				Total Citation	Cum.	%
			V1	V2	V3	V4			
2015	19	51	41	52	42	122	257	--	5.37
2016	17	52	77		33	97	207	464	4.32
2017	20	53	93	152		61	306	770	6.39
2018	23	54	91	55	75	90	311	1081	6.49
2019	28	55	58	119	101	106	384	1465	8.02
2020	41	56	143	110	180	203	636	2101	13.28
2021	61	57	258	264	247	312	1081	3182	22.57
2022	53	58	301	219	293	138	951	4133	19.85
2023	38	59	158	187	161	151	657	4790	13.72
	300						4790		100.00

Source: authors created

A study count of citations in reference by authors in all articles is 4790, which is a large number of authors citations. The count of citations is based on single article references in each volume. We have uploaded multiple papers, and V1, V2, V3, and V4 now display the total count of all paper references. Table 8 presents the cumulative total of all the volumes. Particularly noteworthy is the year 2021, which recorded the highest number of citations, totalling 1081. 2022 follows with 951 references, marking the highest number of citations of all years. The study demonstrates a gradual increase in citations year by year for published articles.

4. Conclusion

According to the research, there has been a significant increase in the number of papers produced each year, which has increased their global recognition and appeal among professionals. The association between authors and themes is one of several applications for bibliometric analysis, which is also used in evaluating the effect of research articles. According to the paper, individuals from various countries have also worked together to submit articles, demonstrating that cooperation is not limited to India but also extends broadly to other nations. The study mentioned above displays the overall trends in publications, the contributions of the authors, the features of the articles, and the impact of references.

The Journal of Indian Library Association has a wide variety of articles for scholarly publication by Library professionals. The present study shows the primary objective of JILA journal to measure the geographical distribution of authors and per year increment in publishing papers and collaboration of authors. The journal publishes an average of 33.33 articles annually, with an average contribution of 64 authors per year. It displays the highest number of authors from Karnataka and the highest number of citations from 2021, with

Karnataka accounting for 22.56% of the total citations. The results also indicate that the majority of the authors published their articles collaboratively.

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